

Daily Confederate

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865.

NEW RATES.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	6

No thinking man, who will cast his eyes attentively over the whole field of passing events, can fail to perceive that we have at length arrived at a crisis in our affairs. A point of time has come from which we are about to take a new departure; either to conduct this war, in which we are engaged, with renewed vigor and energy, with the unconquered determination to achieve the independence of the southern republic, paramount to the desire for peace, and all other considerations whatsoever; or, with the longing for peace and ease so dangerously developed, as to overshadow all the aims and objects with which we set out in the beginning of this struggle.

Events are fearfully rapid, in their quick succession, in all revolutions; but in the very scene of the fierce struggles which accompany these upheavings of a great nation, they follow one another with such startling rapidity that the wisdom of to-day, becomes the folly of to-morrow, and men growing bewildered are tempted, either to fold their hands, and yield themselves entirely to the power of the prevailing current, or to indulge in rash resolves and intemperate action, to relieve themselves from their state of painful uncertainty.

It is foolish—it is worse than foolish—it is criminal, at such a time as this, to recur to the past history of our revolution for the purpose of indulging in crimination or re-valuation, or of gratifying personal spite or political animosity; we have no time for these now; we must meet the crisis that is upon us with the organization we now have, however defective it may be, and however distasteful to individuals; it is madness and treason to disorganize our only available force, when the fierce shock of battle has already begun; grievances must be redressed, and abuses corrected after the immediate necessity that is upon us is past. But it is wisdom, to recur to the past, when the object in view is, to ascertain what were the opinions which all entertained, and the views which we all embraced, when the minds of most of us were not so much clouded by our passions and our fears, nor our actions so much influenced by our past and present sufferings, and the whirl of passing events, as they necessarily are at the present time. It is wisdom, to look back into our past, to see if we cannot discover some initial point of time, when there were some general principles upon which all were agreed, from which none can dissent,—which, at the inception of this struggle infused such a spirit of resistance into our people, as made them proof against the blandishments of political tricksters, and kindled such a fire of patriotism in their hearts, as made the measure of their loyalty to the Government, the extent of their possessions, and the onset of our soldiers in battle, like the thunder-bolt of a God. Especially is it wise, to recur to these principles, when we now find in North Carolina, that our counsels are divided, our aims antagonistic the one to the other, and our intellectual strength, and physical resources wasted, in intestine dissensions, in which victory is without glory and defeat without consolation.

When this State first decided to throw herself into the conflict, which is now devastating this goodly land, all men were agreed in two things: we had differed, and widely differed, as to the reasons why we should leave the old Union; we had differed in our judgment, upon the States that preceded us in their action; we had differed as to the time when we ought to move, and as to the manner in which the severance was to be effected—but all men in North Carolina, at the time when we did act, were agreed, that now, at last, the hour had come when it was our duty to separate from the Northern States; and that this severance, then effected, was final, and that it ought to be eternal. It is a divergence from these two simple doctrines—it is a departure from the idea of the permanency of the dissolution of the bonds which united us in the old government, "which some professing, have erred from the faith"—that is now retarding our success, and damaging our cause, more than the army of Sherman, or the iron clads of Porter. It is useless to deny that there is a party and a growing party in our midst, that is willing to accept less than independence at the hands of the United States, as the price of peace. A reconstruction of the old union is shamelessly proposed by some of our presses, and the look is so temptingly baited with the prospect of immediate peace, that men, suffering as we are from the many and monstrous evils of a long and bloody war, can scarcely refrain from swallowing it. The greater the crime, the more awful the responsibility of those who entertain and encourage such views.

It is not our purpose here to "urge" the "unnumbered ills that lurk within any, even the most promising proposition for a reconstruction with the Northern States. *Vix vixit*, has be-

come a proverb among nations, from the time that the haughty Brenus cast his weighty sword into the trembling scale at Rome. But we say to all who dream, or think, or hint, or speak of reconstruction with the dominions of Abraham Lincoln, as desirable, or even possible, under any circumstances. You did not think so once. Time was, on the verge of this awful struggle, in which we were engaged, when you thought and said, with us, that the separation was final, and must be eternal. If you were mistaken then,—with all the horrid consequences of your mistake full before you—how can we trust you now? A mistake at such a time is not an error, it is a crime. Give us back our dead. Gather the bleaching bones that lie scattered from Pennsylvania to Texas, knit them together into the many forms they once made up, and infuse upon them the glorious glow of manly strength and youth they once sustained. Strip away the trappings of war that envelop the fireside of every household in the land, and make the orphan's and widow's heart, to sing for joy. Rebuild the happy homesteads, throughout this desolated land, where cluster all the happy memories and blooming hopes that hung around our boyish days. Cover with springing grass and laughing corn the naked fields, whose solitary garment now, is but the glorious gloom that hangs around the hillock where our heroes sleep. Give us—what can you give us, that will compensate for the carking cares, the fierce and fiery anguish, the bitter brooding gloom, that have withered many a human heart to ashes, since your last mistake! With these gifts extended in the one hand, then may you perhaps dare to offer us with the other, a peace, which must be purchased by a continued association, with a race, whose very name has become a by-word and a reproach among nations.

What cause existed at the beginning of this war, to justify us in separating from the Northern States, which does not exist in tenfold force now, to impel us to continue this separation? How many causes, for a separate independence, has the fiery furnace of the struggle developed, which did not exist when it began? Surely, there is some truth in our theory of popular governments: Surely reason has not fled to brutish beasts. Surely the hopes of the world, founded upon the idea that the people are capable of self government; which in this new world we have cherished for so many years, does not rest upon some fatal mistake in the estimate of human nature. We hope, we trust, may we believe, that the people of this great State, though wrung with suffering, though depressed by reverses—though oppressed by the hardships which all wars drag in their train, cannot be persuaded, to accept a reconstruction of the old union, or of any new one, as the cure for all their ills. We trust to them to recognize any such proposition, so matter in what disguise they meet it; whether as a direct proposition, or in the guise of separate State action to procure peace, or in the more plausible, though not less dangerous shape, of the call of a Convention of this State or of all the States in order that the popular voice may be heard in this emergency of our affairs. Surely in rain the net is spread in the sight of any bird.

Congress.

The Richmond papers come to us so irregularly, of late, that we find it impossible to furnish our readers with anything like a connected summary of the proceedings of Congress. For several days past we did not receive the Richmond papers at all, and were obliged to rely solely upon the telegraph, and content ourselves with such accounts of the proceedings of Congress, as the news agents saw fit to give us. But, on yesterday and the day before, we were more fortunate, and from the Richmond files, of the 23d and 24th, we make up the following summary:

On the 21st the Senate passed a bill to amend the act, entitled "an act to provide and organize a general staff for armies in the field, to serve during the war," approved 14th June 1864; also, a bill to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States. On the same day, the Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from a resolution which had previously passed both Houses, to the effect, "that if the President will assign General Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the army of Tennessee, it will, in the opinion of the Congress of the Confederate States, be hailed with joy by the army and receive the approval of the country."

In the House of Representatives, Mr. J. M. Smith, of Georgia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which, under a suspension of the rules, was passed: "That any non-commissioned officer, musician or private who has lost, or may hereafter lose, in the line of duty in the military service an arm, leg, hand or foot, shall be discharged from said service upon his application therefor, and after such discharge, shall be exempt from military service of any kind whatsoever."

The remainder of the session was spent in amending and discussing the "exemption" bill. In the Senate on Monday, the 23rd, the House amendments to the Senate bill to amend the act to provide an invalid corps were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed: the Senate then resumed the consideration of the Consolidation bill, which after some discussion passed. We have this bill on file and as it is one of much importance to the country, we will lay it before our readers at an early date.

In the House, Mr. J. T. Litchford offered another string of peace resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and after the introduction of a few other resolutions and bills, the House resumed the consideration of the "exemption bill," which it finally passed. This bill does away, pretty much, with all exemptions.

Mr. Foote's last track.

The Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, delivered him a full and characteristic speech in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, says the *Enquirer*, in vindication of himself, and especially against the Secretary of War, who, it appears, had taken the liberty to recall him from a quiet and respectable peace mission, on his own hook, by a few of Frederickicksburg to Washington, a few days ago. A resolution offered to expel Mr. Foote did not seem to hurt his feelings at all. On the contrary, when a motion was made to refer the resolution, Mr. Foote, with great nonchalance, observed: "It is perfectly immaterial what disposition you make of it. This is my last appearance in this House under any circumstances." And, putting his cap under his arm, Mr. Foote proceeded to the door; then jammed the said cap on his head, and left his former friends and comrades, to worry about him at leisure.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1865.

Resolutions and memorials in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter, transmitted from the House, were read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill to amend "an act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard."

Resolutions to procure exemption from military service, of millers and artisans, in order to serve the public, were agreed to, yeas 21, nays 19.

The bill to make robbery of dwelling houses in the day time a capital offence, being before the Senate, was after a lengthy discussion of the question, where the punishment were not too severe for the crime, laid on the table, by yeas 25 nays 14.

The special order—resolutions in reference to impressments by the Confederate Government, with a proposed amendment to strike out the second and third resolutions—being under consideration, Mr. Odom strenuously opposed the adoption of the amendment, contending that the manner in which the impressment laws were executed was both "galling" and "outrageous."

Mr. Courts said he should vote for the amendment and in case it failed, should then vote against the whole measure. The object of these two resolutions—the second and the third—he could not but think was to cast slur upon the authorities at Richmond.

Mr. Ward deemed the impressment laws necessary, and defended them on the ground of their great utility. At the conclusion of his remarks,

Mr. Dick proceeded to address the Senate at length on the pending resolutions, opposing the proposed amendment to strike out the second and third, and reviewing the general course of the administration, in proof of his position that they needed to be spoken to plainly. In the course of his animadversions he dwelt particularly on the facts that Wilmington—the most important place in the South—had been left with a garrison of only 8000 men North Carolina had furnished 120,000 troops; that representatives even in their own State could not travel unmolested without procuring papers like negroes, and that irresponsible congressional J. Legations from Kentucky and Missouri had power to force upon North Carolina laws wholly alien to her. In conclusion, he declared he had no idea of giving up the liberties of the State of North Carolina to either Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis, and said that as Xenophon and the Ten Thousand, after years of trials and suffering, cried out at last the seal the seal so the people of the South were clamouring for peace!

The Senate then adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1865.

A message was received from the House transmitting bills and resolutions, which were read the first time, as follows: bills to incorporate the trustees of the Hill Ophan Fund, and to exempt certain employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty, and resolutions to authorize His Excellency, the Governor, to transfer the material of the State salt works at Wilmington to Salisbury or any other point, in favor of private, non-commissioned and commissioned officers, and to allow S. F. Phillips Esq., \$750 for services as commissioner to investigate the State blockade operations and H. S. Thomas, clerk, \$600. This latter resolution, under a suspension of the rules, passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Arendell introduced a resolution to allow the amount of their necessary expenses to the Surgeons of Home Guard Examining Boards, and the hour for the consideration of the special order—the impressment resolutions having arrived, the question being on the adoption of Mr. Ellis' amendment to strike out the second and third resolutions. Mr. Bryson proceeded to address the Senate thereon, saying that, while he deemed a portion of these resolutions right and proper, he could not endorse all. Wrong had been done, he knew by the execution of the impressment laws, but the passage of resolutions like those under consideration was not the way to reform abuses. But two weeks ago a year's supply of provisions he had just purchased was impounded, thereby putting him to no little trouble and inconvenience. Instead of crying out that this was an outrage and making the occasion to attack the Government, he looked upon it only as the fault of an inefficient officer who did not understand his duty. The speaker then proceeded to speak generally in defence of the Government, upholding the necessity and propriety of impressment, conscription, the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and other measures of contested legality. In the final and glorious success of the cause, he expressed his fullest conviction and vehemently opposed the idea of there being any necessity for a Convention, arguing that if such Convention should be summoned and by its action the State should alter its present position, North Carolina would have to fight the combined armies of Lee and Grant.

Mr. Lassiter upheld the resolutions, declaring that this was the only way in which the people could make known to the government, the grievances entailed by the operation of the impressment law. All governments, Mr. L. continued, pass at times bad laws, and against such laws the people have a right to protest. He then went on to discuss the resolutions, *seriatim*, contending for the propriety of each, and declaring that if adopted the government would, if acting wisely, head the reformation. Mr. Fitchford said he was opposed to this perpetual carping at the government. He had never been a secessionist, but now he stood by the government. His sons were voluntarily in the army, and in his garden he was

was a mound enveloping the one slain at Cold Harbor. How could he, then, thinking of his dead child, say that the government for which he felt, for which his brothers were still in the field, for which he, old as he was, would do service, was a government of oppression? He did not believe it; he thought no wrong had been intended; the hardships we suffered were inevitable, and he could only address those who believed all lost, in the words of Burns:

"Who would be a traitor knave,
Who would live to be a slave,
Who would fill a coward's grave,
Let him turn and sue!"

Mr. Warren thought the second and third resolutions both true in themselves and germane to the general subject of impressment, and strenuously advocated their adoption.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins the vote on the proposition to strike out these resolutions was taken by yeas and nays and they were stricken out by yeas 23, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aycock, Bryson, Crump, Courts, Ellis, Grier, Harris, Horton Kirby, McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Patterson, Patton, Pritchard, Smith, Spright, Straughan, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Wynne.—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Bogle, Dick, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Long, Matthews, Odom, Sneed, Stubbs, Warren, Winstead.—16.

The following are the resolutions stricken out:

Resolved, That this General Assembly take occasion in this session to express the opinion that much of the machinery by which the Confederate Government gives effect to the extraordinary measures connected with this war, is both galling and onerous, and is well calculated to agitate a people reflecting upon their lineage and former freedom.

Resolved, further, That such experiments upon the temper of this country have increased, and are increasing and ought to be diminished.

Mr. Dick moved an amendment to strike out all after "Resolved" and insert a substitute.

Not agreed to.

The resolutions, as amended then passed their second reading by yeas 36 nays 3 Messrs Aycock, Bryson, and Ward.

Under a suspension of the rules, the resolutions were then put upon their third reading and passed, as follows:

Resolved upon the subject of impressments by the Confederate Government.

Whereas, it is a plain principle of justice that all the expenses caused by the present war should be borne by the various citizens in due proportion to their property; and whereas, the prices occasioned by the depreciation of the currency are fairly to be reckoned amongst such expenses; whereas, further, it is equally unjust and unconstitutional for the Confederate Government to appropriate the property of private citizens without just compensation to the owners: Therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the name of the good people of North Carolina, do solemnly protest against the system now in vogue in this State, by which the Confederate Government claims and exercises the power of impressing private property at certain nominal rates, arbitrarily established, and known as schedule prices.

Resolved, That His Excellency Governor Vance be requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to His Excellency the President of the Confederate States; and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before that honorable body.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY JAN. 26.

Mr. Shepherd in the chair.

The Committee on privileges and elections reported, that in the contested election case for the county of Northampton, no fraud appeared on the part of either contestant; as the returns appeared such informally as left them to doubt who was in reality elected. Wherefore they submitted resolutions to declare the seat for Northampton vacant, to provide for a new election to fill the same, and to allow the present contestants (Messrs Rogers and Calverte) the legislative mileage and per diem during their attendance during the session.

Mr. Grissom introduced resolutions to provide for the appointment by each Sheriff of a Deputy, to declare such Deputy a State officer, and to call upon the Governor, in the case of such officer being conscripted, to demand his return to his official duties. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Newbegin Creek, (and on motion of Mr. Benbury Chowan river), and to amend the 101st chap. Revised Code, passed under a suspension of the rules, their second and third readings.

The bill to exempt the Mayor and Commissioners and certain municipal officers of the City of Raleigh from Home Guard duty being under consideration.

Mr. Benbury moved it be so amended as to extend to provisions of all incorporate towns in the State. Agreed to.

Mr. McAdams moved a further amendment to include farmers selling produce at scheduled rates to soldiers families, and those who were the heads of families of four children. Agreed to, and the bill was then tabled for the present.

On motion the consideration of resolutions introduced by Mr. Carter, on the subject of peace—the special order for the day, was postponed till Tuesday next at 12 m., and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865.

Mr. Shepherd in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian church.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Biddick till Monday next. Mr. Rogers till Tuesday, and Mr. Hassell till Thursday.

A communication was received from the Public Treasurer, read and sent to the Senate. (It is communication asks for information as to what "class of State notes it was the intention of the Legislature, half of the appropriations for 1865 and 1866 should be paid in to the Treasury, and declares no drafts will be issued but paid in full in specie, and an amount of the appropriations made therefor.)

Mr. J. H. Hadden introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Lockville Iron Company. Passed, under a suspension of the rules.

The bill to exempt certain employees of the N. C. Powder works was passed, after being amended, under a suspension of the rules.

A bill concerning exemptions being before the House was, on motion of Mr. McGhee, amended so as to allow the injunction against the impressment of private property, in cases of alleged unjust price, except when the impressing officer shall give security to abide by the price to be decreed, and the bill passed its final reading. Resolutions requesting the appointing State Commissioners to allow market value for articles impressed in case of an appeal, passed its third reading, and the House adjourned.

FROM THE ROANOK.—The only additional intelligence we have of the Yankee movement towards Weldon is that a force is pushing on from the direction of the Albemarle sound. They had crossed the Chowan river, at last account.—*State Journal*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Hood's Farewell Address to His Army.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY TENNESSEE, TUPELO, 23.—Soldiers: as my request, I have this day, been relieved from the command of this army. In taking leave of you accept my thanks for the patience with which you have endured your hardships during the recent campaign. I am alone responsible for its conception and strived hard to do my duty in its execution. I urge upon you the importance of giving your entire support to the distinguished soldier who now assumes command, and I shall look, with deep interest upon all your future operations, and rejoice at your success.

J. B. HOOD Gen'l.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—Nothing has occurred to break the quiet on our immediate lines since last report. A large raiding party of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is reported moving up the Chowan River, in North Carolina, in the direction of Weldon.

From Georgia.

MACON, Jan. 25.—Gov. Brown convened the Legislature, to assemble here on the fourteenth of February, to complete the legislation which remained unfinished on the approach of the enemy.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—In the Senate, after discussion, the bill increasing the number of acting midshipmen, which the President had vetoed, was again passed—yeas 15, nays 3. The Senate then resolved to go into secret session.

The currency bill was passed yesterday in secret session without any important amendment.

In the House, Mr. J. T. Leach submitted resolutions condemning the employment of negro soldiers in the Confederate army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate bill increasing the rates of compensation, allowed railroads for transportation of the mails, passed this morning.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, the House resolved to go into secret session.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—Nothing of importance done in the Senate to-day. A message was received from the President, vetoing the act to send newspapers to soldiers free of postage, which was made the order of the day for Saturday.

In the House the bill increasing the number of midshipmen, (passed yesterday in the Senate notwithstanding the President's veto, was rejected for want of a two) third's vote—yeas 39, nays 36. The House then resolved into secret session.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—The Confederate fleet in James river attempted to pass the obstructions at the head of Farragut Island yesterday. The wooden gunboat *Drury*, carrying one gun, ran aground and was abandoned and blown up. The iron-clad *Fredericksburg* passed the obstructions, but returned in consequence of the Virginia and Richmond running upon the shoals between the Dutch Gap canal and Howlett's. They got off at high tide and returned with the *Fredericksburg* to their usual moorings.

Voice from the Army.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The Fifty-third Virginia Regiment, Pickett's Division, has unanimously adopted a series of resolutions declaring it to be their purpose to fight for liberty and self government as long as the Southern Confederacy can furnish cartridges, and to every dishonourable offer of peace or submission made by the enemy, they will reply with the crack of their rifles, and shouts of defiance.

The last resolution reads: "These are our sentiments and we call upon the people at home and authorities support and rally around us, and with God's blessing, we will bear the Southern Cross through fire and blood, till each Star upon it shall glow and shine forever in the firmament of nations."

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—Northern papers of the 24th received.

The greater portion of the larger vessels composing Porter's fleet, recently operating against Fort Fisher, have returned, and are now anchored in Hampton Roads.

Genl. Abbott, with a brigade of troops, was making a forward movement in the direction of Wilmington.

On the 18th five blockade runners ran a new inlet, not knowing the fall of Fort Fisher, and were captured.

A telegram from Cairo of the 21st, says: The present indications are, that Thomas' army will not move from its present position, on Tennessee river, as winter quarters are being built.

The Toronto Leader says: The British Government have ordered thirty gunboats, carrying 3,500 trained men, to be sent out from England to the Lakes.

Wilson was re-elected Senator from Massachusetts.

A telegram from Toronto, says: Bursleigh has been committed subject to extradition under treaty with the United States.

Richmond, Jan. 27.—The Baltimore American, evening edition, of the 25th, contains very little news of interest.

Gold, first board in New York 200 3/4.

Grant was in Washington on Saturday.

A letter received from Philadelphia, says Blair has full authority from Lincoln to give safe conduct to Washington to peace commissioners from Mr. Davis.

The National Intelligencer's announcement of Blair's second visit to Richmond says: We have good reason (not to say authority) for stating that Blair goes to Richmond upon no hollow, heartless mission, but upon one of substance giving the people to hope that an opportunity for the highest reason be afforded to statesmen to bring the present civil war to a close by negotiation.

The Herald says: Seward has most friendly relations with the managers of the Intelligencer.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Jan. 24.—A special dispatch to the Register, from Senatobia, dated 23d, says: Memphis papers 21st received.

Thomas has arrived at Eastport, and moved to attack the flank of Hood's army. The attack will take place within a fortnight.

Meagher, with several thousand troops from Chittanooga, is reported to have arrived at Nashville on route to join Sherman at Savannah, via New York.

Sherman is reported marching Charleston and Savannah.

A raid on Memphis by Forrest is expected.

Dana says permits for over 30,000 bales of cotton have been issued at Memphis within fourteen days.

New Advertisements.

Confederate Tax Notice, by R. H. Page, Collector.

Wanted, a Situation as Governor, by Miss. M. E. N.

Grindstones, Iron, and Cast Steel Axes for Sale, by Shay, Williamson, & Co.

Also, Pattern Makers Wanted.

Attention, Junior-Reserve.

Wanted a Situation as School teacher, by J. E. Miller, Macon Depot.

Executor's Notice, E. R. Harris, and A. J. Seagle.

Furnished Bed Room for rent, by Mrs. Thos. Carter.

Plantation for rent, apply to W. H. High.

Ten thousand dollars in N. C. sixes, and \$100 in Gold coin for Sale, by Creech & Litchford.

THE COTTON THE YANKES EXPORT TO GET.

A despatch from Washington says:

The amount of cotton to be received from Savannah is over a story thousand bales. It is said that there is stored in Wilmington near one hundred thousand bales. The precedent established by the Government securing this Savannah cotton, is a very important one, an account of the enormous quantities of it that will fall into our hands before spring.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$10,000 NORTH CAROLINA

Sixes and \$100 Gold coin at auction, to day at 12 o'clock. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Plantation for rent.

Containing 600 acres, in Wake County, and in 1 mile of the R. & O. Railroad.

Apply to Sheriff High or Norwood or Senator W. D. Jones.

Jan 27-21.

A FURNISHED BED ROOM

Suitable for one or two gentlemen, can be had by immediate application to

jan 27-21.

MRS. THOMAS CARTER.

WANTED.

A situation as Governor by a lady who is qualified to teach English and French. She speaks French with fluency. Address

Jan 28-25.

Miss. M. E. N., Pattonsburg, Va.

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!

We keep constantly on hand for sale a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 30 to 600 pounds.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works.

Jan 26-21.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

We wish to employ one or two first class pattern makers. Apply at once to

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works.

Jan 28-26.